BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1840. 3,193.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

Agent in England, Mr. Richardson, Cornhill.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions.—Price 2 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for the above will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, August 3, 1840.

TO THE ARMY.

THE Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement, will be reprinted by Subscription as a Pamphlet and sold at Rs. 2 per Copy at this Office.

To insure a sale Gentlemen who may wish to have a Copy are requested to make an early application.

Bombay Gazette Office, August 3, 1840.

FOR SALE.

TWO WOODEN PRINTING PRESSES, and old files of Newspapers.—Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, AND INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the NIZAM'S ARMY,—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications.

Bombay Gazette Office, 3rd August 1840.

THE undersigned have from this date commenced business at Bushire, as Merchants and General Agents, under the style and firm of CONSTANTINE AND Co.

S. A. CONSTANTINE.
C. A. CONSTANTINE.

BUSHIRE, *1st July* 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a Sporting Magazine. It is hereby announced that if a sufficient Number of Subscribers send in their names to repay the outlay, a Bombay Sporting Magazine will appear in October, and be repeated Quarterly. The price to Subscribers will be 12 Rupees a year. single numbers 4 Rupees, communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. LECKIE AND Co. in 3 and 6 Dozen cases.

Received from J. W. Bridges London.

Superior Sherry	at	Rs.	18
Ditto Sparkling Champaign	at	„	35

Received from C. 1. Fletcher and Co. London.

Sparkling Champaign 1st quality	at	„	45
Ditto Do. 2d Do.	„	„	35

Received from Hemery Brothers Jersey.

Amontillado Sherry vint, 1822	„	„	20
Ditto Do. Do. in Pints	„	„	12
Royal Oporto Company's Port Vint 1834	„	„	18
Claret Laffitte Vint 1834	„	„	20
Ditto Do. Do. in Pints	„	„	12
Sparkling Champaign first growth of Ai	„	„	35
Ditto Burgundy	„	„	30
Hock Rudesheim and Hockheim	„	„	20
Sauterne, Vint 1834	„	„	15
Cognac Brandy	„	„	15
Cognac Cherry Brandy in Pints	„	„	10
Dutch Curacoa in Jugs	„	„	25
Noyau 1st quality	„	„	25
Liqueurs assorted	„	„	24

Bombay, 1st August 1840.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Sherry (Pale)	per Hhd.	Rs.	300
Ditto (Brown)	do.	„	250
Ditto (do.) in 3 and 6 doz. Cases	per dozen	„	15
Ditto (Golden) do. do.	do.	„	16
Ditto (Pale) do. do.	do.	„	18
Madeira do. do.	do.	„	18
Port in 6 doz. Cases do.	do.	„	14
Claret in 3 doz. do. do.	do.	„	20
Hermitage (Red and White)	do.	„	18
Moselle (1825 and 1834) in 3 doz. Cases	do.	„	18
Hockheim (1822) in 3 doz.	do.	„	25
Rudesheim (1834) do. do.	do.	„	30
Ditto Berg (1831) do.	do.	„	36
Orinto do.	do.	„	15

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

Meadow Street, 3rd August 1840.

SALE BY AUCTION

ON Wednesday next, the 5th Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following assortment of goods:—An Invoice of Town made Saddlery, consisting of the usual variety:—An Invoice of bleached bird's eye Table Linen; A Rich assortment of Toilet bottles; Children's worsted Shoes; Green Woollen Cloth; Breakfast sets, Stuffed birds, &c. &c. Also on the same day *on account of the concerned.*

8 Bales of Printing Paper.
2 Cases of Foolscap.
20 Ditto Bar Soap.

At 1 P. M. Will be sold 2 high caste Bay and Grey Arab Saddle Horses and others offering.

After which 7 Casks of Mason and Gilbertson's Beer, a Cask of Port Wine, and a quantity of prime York and Mutton Hams; Several cases of Pine Cheese; Orange Marmalade; Sardines; Bottled Fruits; An Invoice of Fresh Provisions viz. Salmon, Oysters, Vegetable, Mock Turtle, Green Pea, and other Soups, Yarmouth Bloaters, Kegs of Salt Herrings &c. &c.

FLOOR CLOTH FOR SALE.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, on Wednesday next the 5th Instant, an extensive Assortment of the above, consisting of floor cloth for Buggies and Staircases; also for Rooms; with and without borders varying from 12 Feet by 8, to 36 by 21; the patterns are particularly handsome and of great varieties.

SALE ON COMMISSION.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. have received for Sale on Commission, the following London built Carriages of Superior construction and finish

A Fashionable Cab Phæton with German blinds for keeping out the rain. A particularly light Vehicle.

A Handsome roomy Britzka with German Blinds, *Collin's* Patent Axles, and Apron to driving seat, Lamps, &c. &c.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW Tuesday the 4th Instant, BLACKWELL AND Co. will sell by Public Auction at the usual hour, the effects, of an Officer recently deceased consisting of Plate, amongst which are a pair of Curry Dishes; Teapot and Stand, Spoons, Forks, &c. Plated Ware, Furniture, Wearing Apparel and Sundries—also a quantity of Worsted Shawls—Reams of Cartridge Paper &c. amongst the furniture are a pair of Couches covered with Crimson Damask, a pair of Rosewood Card Tables, Handsome Circular Breakfast Table Teapoys, Chairs, &c. &c.

Bombay 3rd August 1840.

TO BE SOLD.

A fashionable second hand Cab Phæton, in excellent repair, painted dark claret color; together with a pair of serviceable Grey Horses, and a good set of English double Harness.

Price for the turn out Rs. 1,100 as the owner wishes to part with the whole; or Rs. 1,000 for the Carriage alone.

Apply to Messrs. BLACKWELL AND Co.—Bombay, 3d August 1840.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND VIA EGYPT.

THE DIRECTORS of the *Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company* with reference to their Advertisement of the 4th May have now the pleasure to announce to the Public in India that the Contract with Her Majesty's Government for the conveyance of the East India Mails direct between England and Alexandria has been entered into, that in consequence they expect to dispatch for Alexandria on or about the 1st September next, the Company's New Steam Ship "*Oriental*" of 1500 Tons and 450 horse power, which Vessel will start from Alexandria direct for England on or about the 21st September next and thenceforward the "*Oriental*" and "*Liverpool*" (of 1300 Tons and 464 horse power) will continue to start from England on the 1st and Alexandria on the 21st of every month.

The *Oriental* is fitted up with spacious accommodations for one hundred Cabin Passengers. A first-rate table with wines &c. will be provided on board and included in the fare which for the present has been fixed for the 1st Cabin £45 and £30 for the 2d Cabin for the whole route from Alexandria to England and *vice versa* and for the intermediate distances as follows, viz.

	1st Cabin,	2d Cabin.
Alexandria to Malta	£12	£8
Malta to Gibraltar	13	8 10
Gibraltar to England	20	14

an improved conveyance for Mails, Passengers, and Merchandize through Egypt is about to be formed, by the establishment of swift and commodious Iron Steam Vessels on the Nile and by extending and improving the means of transit between Suez and Cairo.

The Vessels will carry Medical Officers and the time occupied in the Passage home will be allowed in the quarantine.

Passengers desirous of availing themselves of this direct British conveyance home from Alexandria and avoiding the performance of quarantine in a Lazaretto at Malta or Marseilles will do well (until the transit from Suez to Alexandria be improved as abovementioned,) to keep pace with the Mail as nearly as possible.

Any quantity of Cargo may be forwarded through Egypt under existing arrangements in five days, and when the improved arrangements are effected in three days if put in cases of not more than 1501bs. weight and goods of any description can pass through Egypt and on to England without being liable to quarantine provided they are put in cases of *wood, iron*, or *tin* only, and with ut any cordage, cloth, or other susceptible substance attached to them, and provided also that they are sealed at an Indian Custom House.

Arrangements are in progress which will enable the Company shortly to carry out a line of Steam Communication between the Eastern Presidencies of India, Ceylon, and Suez.

B. M. WILLCOX, A. ANDERSON, F. CARLETON. *Managing Directors.*

LONDON, *4th June* 1840.

THE numerous communications which have been addressed to Captain GRINDLAY from all parts of India, conveying the most flattering approbation of the manner in which his duties to his constituents have hitherto been performed, and the most cordial assurances of support to the new Firm, commenced in November, 1838, are felt by him to call for a public expression of gratitude.

In thus offering his thanks for the extensive and honorable patronage long afforded to the Establishment under his sole management, and now so kindly promised to the Firm of GRINDLAY, CHRISTIAN & MATTHEWS, he begs to assure his numerous friends and well wishers, that the efforts of himself and his partners will be unremittingly directed to merit the continued confidence reposed in them by the various branches of the Indian community, both at home and abroad.

The high character attained by the Establishment under his superintendence has been the result of many years' perseverance.—Its pretensions were tested by experience, and the value of the facilities which it afforded for the dispatch of business, tried and vouched for by a large proportion of those whose engagements led them to India. It is acknowledged with pride, that success followed exertion, and the means have thus been obtained of increasing the resources of the Establishment and greatly enlarging the circle of its usefulness.

In conclusion, Messrs. GRINDLAY, CHRISTIAN & MATTHEWS have only to remind their Subscribers and the Public at large, that they continue to transact every description of business connected with India and the Colonies.

Parties desiring to support this Agency are informed that Subscriptions of 12 Rupees per annum will be received by

Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE, COWIE & Co. Calcutta.
Messrs. BINNY & Co. ..... Madras.
Messrs. LECKIE & Co. ..... Bombay.
Messrs. FRITH & Co. ..... Do.

Office of the East India Army Agency in London, 16, Cornhill, and East India Rooms, 8, St. Martin's Place Charing, Cross.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—1840.

EAST INDIAN ARMY AGENCY,

6, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, CHRISTIAN & MATTHEWS.

BY the Convention between the British and French Governments, the Mails will be made up for India viá Marseilles on the 4th of every Month, except when it happens to fall on Sunday, when the Mail will be made up the following day. A Mail willlikewise be made up monthly, viá FALMOUTH.

The following Table shows the days on which the Mail is despatched from London viá Falmouth and Gibraltar, and the Corresponding dates of despatch from London viá Marseilles, with their respective periods of Arrival at Malta, from whence they are conveyed together to Alexandria. The Mail viá Falmouth will await at Malta the arrival of that viá Marseilles.

FROM LONDON VIA FALMOUTH.

Leaves London.			*Arrive at Malta,*		
1839 Saturday,	Dec.	21	1840 Wednesday,	Jan.	8
1840 „	Jan.	*		Feb.	*
„	Feb.	*		Mar.	*
„	Mar.	21	Wednesday,	Apr.	8
„	Apr.	*	„	May	6
„	May	23	„	June	10
„	June	20	„	July	8
„	July	25	„	Aug.	12
„	Aug.	22	„	Sept.	9

The present Contract Terminates.

* *These dates are not yet determined, 9th Dec.* 1839.

FROM LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.

Leaves London.			*Arrive at Malta.*		
Saturday,	Jan.	4	Monday,	Jan.	13
Tuesday,	Feb.	4	Thursday,	Feb.	13
Wednesday,	Mar.	4	Friday,	Mar.	13
Saturday,	Apr.	4	Monday,	Apr.	13
Monday,	May	4	Wednesday,	May	13
Thursday,	June	4	Saturday,	June	13
Saturday,	July	4	Monday,	July	13
Tuesday,	Aug.	4	Thursday,	Aug.	13
Friday,	Sept.	4	Monday,	Sept.	14
Monday,	Oct.	*5	Tuesday,	Oct.	13
Wednesday,	Nov.	4	Friday,	Nov.	13
Friday,	Dec.	4	Monday,	Dec.	14

* October 4th falling on Sunday.

Information on the various Routes, &c. and letters of credit on the principal Continental Cities as well as Malta, Constantinople, Egypt and India, may be obtained at this Agency, where the latest Intelligence of every description connected with the East and Indian Journals and other publications, are always available to the subscribers.

Much inconvenience being experienced by parties in the country, in the transmission of their Letters by the overland route, they are respectfully informed, that on payment of an *Annual Subscription of £1 in advance*, to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.'s Agency No. 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's Place, Charing-Cross, they may send their letters to be registered

and forwarded; and the postage paid will be charged periodically to the Subscribers.

POSTAGE.—Letters either by British or French Steamers, are chargeable by weight; and a Letter (which may contain any number of enclosures, sealed or otherwise,) not exceeding the weight of a quarter of an ounce, is liable to a single rate of Postage,—that is, by the Marseilles line 2s. and 8d. and by the Falmouth Mail. the weight not to exceed Half an Ounce, the Postage to be 1s., all paid in advance. On Newspapers the Postage by Marseilles is 2d., by Falmouth free; they must however be posted within seven days from the date of their publication.

All Letters should be written on thin "Bank Post" paper, and wafered, and marked respectively "viâ Falmouth," and "viâ Marseilles."

Passengers wishing to embark by the Falmouth Packet, should do so at Blackwall, on the Evening of Thursday preceding the dates above mentioned, which are uniformly Saturday; or they may leave London by the Falmouth Mail of that Saturday.

N. B.—Passengers will experience great difficulty by this conveyance, because on the arriva of the Mails at Alexandria on the 19th of every month they are immediately conveyed across by Express in three days, at a rate too rapid for Passengers to Suez, from whence the Steamer departs to Bombay on the 23rd of the month.—

—A French Steamer leaves Marseilles on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month, and arrives at Alexandria in fourteen days by which a Passenger leaving by the 1st, will reach Alexandria on the 15th, and have seven days to cross to Suez.

PASSAGE MONEY.

BY THE BRITISH STEAMERS.

	Chief Cabin. £ s. d.	Second Cabin. £ s. d.	
Between London and Gibraltar	20 0 0	14 0 0	Including Provisions.
Between Gibraltar and Malta	13 0 0	7 10 0	
Between Malta and Alexandria	12 0 0	8 0 0	
	45 0 0	29 10 0	
Between Falmouth and Gibraltar	18 0 0	12 0 0	
Between Alexandria and Beyrout*	6 0 0	4 0 0	
Between Marseilles and Malta	9 0 0		

* The Communication between Alexandria and Beyrout is intended in future to be by a Sailing Vessel.

BY THE FRENCH STEAMERS.

Which leave Marseilles on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each Month.

	1st Class. Fr.	1 Class. Fr.	3d Class. Fr.	
Between Marseilles and Malta	230	140	60	Not including Provisions, which are chargod for at the rate of 6 Francs per diem for *Dejeune a la Fourchette* & dinner.
Between Malta and Alexandria	250	150	70	
If in the first instance, the passage is taken for the whole distance from Marseilles to Alexandria, the fare will be	250	150	140	

CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN EUROPE AND INDIA OVERLAND.

THE following PLAN, now in practice by a large number of the Subscribers to Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co.'s Agency, is recommended for general adoption:—

ALL Letters should be addressed in the ordinary manner, but with the addition of "16, *Cornhill*" below, and the name of the Subscriber on the back, to whose account the Postage is to be charged. The Letters are immediately on their receipt *registered* and forwarded (post paid) by Messrs. G. and Co. to the address, either permanent or variable, of the Party in Europe or India respectively. The Postages with the Annual Subscription, are charged periodically in account with the Subscriber, payable either in England or India; or in many cases a remittance in advance is made to cover the probable estimated amount during the year.

An Envelope, containing several enclosures, written on thin paper and wafered, may thus be sent:—

VIA MARSEILLES

IF WEIGHING

Under Quarter of an Ounce, a single rate of postage..... 2s. 8d.
Under Half ditto, double ditto... 3s. 6d.

VIA FALMOUTH.

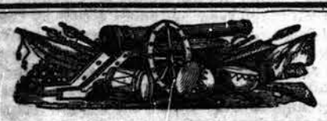
IF WEIGHING

Under Half of an Ounce, a single rate of postage..... 1s. 0d.
Under One Ounce, double ditto... 2s. 0d.

The Enclosures would then be forwarded by Messrs. G. and Co. to their respective destinations.

Subscribers absent from England have the privilege of naming a Proxy, to avail himself of the resources of the East India Rooms, in London.

And it is requested that a Letter of full Instructions be addressed to Messrs. G. and Co.



GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Poona, 21st July 1840.

As cases may arise, where by acting up to the letter of the Government Order under date 18th June 1813, Article 6, Section 62, page 594 Military Code, which directs, "that one half of the Round-house of Transports, be appropriated to the Commanding Officer of the Troops on board," a manifest injustice may be committed towards Officers of much higher rank, who may be proceeding on duty in the same Ship by orders of Government, altho' having no immediate control over the Troops on board, and which undoubtedly is contrary to the spirit of the order, and could never have been the intention of Government in framing it, His Excellency is pleased to direct that whenever cases of this kind occur, the allotment of the accommodation on board, will rest with the Quarter Master General's Department, under the authority and with the sanction of the Commander in Chief.

Whenever any information is wanted connected with the embarkation of Troops, or on the subject above alluded to, the Officer should always be directed to communicate with the Quarter Master General's Department, and not address higher authority but thro' that channel.

The General Officer Commanding the Poona Division of the Army, will be pleased to detach a Field Officer, and 7 Captains to the Presidency, for Court Martial duty.

Assistant Surgeon Carter is attached to do duty with the 2nd Battalion of Artillery, until further orders.

The following Order is confirmed:—

An order by Colonel Farquharson, dated Camp near Karrachee the 25th June 1840, directing Surgeon MacAndrew, M. D. of Her Majesty's 40th Regiment, to take medical charge of the Staff, and Assistant Surgeon Handley of the same Regiment, the medical charge of the Detachment of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, Company of Artillery, detail of Pioneers, and medical stores, during the absence of Surgeon Cahill with the Head Quarters of the 2nd Regiment Native Infantry, or until further orders.

Head Quarters, Poona, 22d July 1840.

Ensign J. S. Oliphant of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, will continue to do duty with the 12th Regiment Native Infantry at the Presidency, until an opportunity offers to enable him to join his Regiment in Scinde.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

1st *Regiment Light Cavalry.*—Lieutenant A. Tweedale, from 16th July to 1st October, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs.

5th *Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant H. Dent, from 16th July to 1st October, to Poona, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Poona, 24th July 1840.

The following order is confirmed:

A Garrison order by Captain Kennett, dated Surat 30th November 1839, directing Assistant Surgeon Nicholson to proceed to Broach and take medical charge of the Left Wing 13th Regiment Native Infantry, there stationed.

The following officers have leave of absence:—

2d *Eur. Regt.* { Ensign H. Miles, Do. C. F. Kneller, } From 23d to 31st July, on urgent private affairs to proceed to Bombay.

18th *Regiment N. I.*—Lieut. D. O. T. Compton, from 29th June to 15th October, on private affairs, to remain at Poona.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 25th July 1840.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to Pension Gunner J. Rielly of the Regiment of Artillery, and Private J. Edward of the 1st European Regiment, on one shilling per diem each, with permission to reside and receive their pensions in Europe.

Head Quarters, Poona, 25th July 1840.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief will Review the Troops at Poona, and the 4th Light Dragoons, on the 31st instant, under the Command of Major General Sir John FitzGerald, K. C. B. who will be pleased to make the usual formation of the same and he will select the best and most convenient ground for the occasion, on which the whole will be assembled for the Commander in Chief's reception at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

His Excellency, in the ensuing week and the one following will Inspect each Corps separately, on days which will be named for the purpose, when he will look into their interior economy in all respects, and he anticipates the pleasure of finding them strictly according to existing Regulations of the respective Services.

STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 3d July 1840.

No. 53.

The Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointments until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

3D LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Captain C. F. Havelock, from the 3d Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Smith, who exchanges, 3d July 1840.

16TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Captain R. A. Smith, from the 3d Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Havelock, who exchanges, 3d July 1840.

17TH FOOT.

Ensign E. Colville Moore to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Kyffin deceased, 21st May 1840.

26TH FOOT.

Ensign John Cumming to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Gibbert deceased, 24th May 1840.

Captain Havelock's Order dated 27th June 1840, appointing certain Men to act as Non-Commissioned Officers to his Detachment, is confirmed, subject to the Regulations of Government.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

3d *Foot.*—Lieutenant W. J. Dorehill, to England, for 2 years from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

16th ,, Ensign L. R. Elliott, from 7th July to 6th October 1840, to Allahabad, on private affairs.

21st ,, Captain A. L'Estrange, to England, on *medical certificate.* He will report his arrival to the Adjutant General, Horse Guards.

By order of the Commander in Chief,
J. BYRNE, Major,
Asst. Adjt. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

July 30th.—Capt. A. Rowland, H. Arty., from Poona.
do. do. Major W. M. Coghlan, Artillery, from Poonah.
do. 31st. Lt. R. Creed, Arty., from Deccan.
do. do. Lieut. H. Rolland, 19th Regt., from Poona.
Aug. 1st.—Capt. Wynter, 2d E. Regt., from Poona.
do. do. Capt. Morris, 24th Regt., from ditto.
do. do. Lieut. Col. J. G. Griffith, Artillery, from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

July 29th.—Ensign W. Montrion, 24th Regt. N. I., to Poonah.
do. 31st. Ensign Miles, 2d E. Regt., to Poonah.
Aug. 1st.—Lieut. and Adjt. J. W. Renney, 19th Regt. to Tannah.
do. do. Lieut. Follett, 25th Regt. N. I., to Poonah.
do. do. Ensign Nixon, 6th Regt., to Poonah.
do. do. Lieut. Leeson, 25th Regt., to Panwell.
do. 2d. F. A. C. Kane, 24th Regt. N. I., to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 14th July, Mrs. C. Jadowin, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 14th instant, the lady of W. R. Lackersteen, Esq. of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 9th July, the Wife of Mr. John D'Cruz, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 13th July, at the Residence of Mr. J. Doyle, Chowringhee Gate, Fort William, Mr. Edward Francis Barker, aged 29 years and 5 months.

At Calcutta, on the 13th July, Mr. Robert Cecil Chamberlayne, aged 23 years.

At Calcutta, on the 13th July, Mr. Henry Fitzgerald, aged 23 years 5 months and 5 days.

At Benares, on the 7th June, Ann Maria, the Infant daughter of Mr. Assistant Apothecary Thomas Nulty, 4th Company 3d Battalion Artillery aged 3 months and 19 days.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Cape Town, by the Rev. G. W. Stegmann, on Tuesday the 2d June, Capt. James Briggs of the 13th Regt. N. I., to Catherine Margaret, daughter of the late Robert Graham Esq. of Fintny, North Britain.

On Wednesday the 8th July, at St. Mary's Church, Fort St George, by the Rev. G. W. Mahon, A. M. Mr. John Nicholas Quicklee, son of the late Mr. Rufus Quicklee, and Serjeant Major of the 1st Regiment N. I. to Mary, second daughter of Mr. Christian Dorffer.

BIRTHS.—At Vizagapatam, on the 5th July, the wife of the Rev. E. Porter, of a son.

On the 17th July, at Cuddalore, the lady of Surgeon J. B. Preston, of a daughter.

At Vizagapatam, on the 9th July, the wife of Serjeant Major J. P. Fowler, 50th Regiment, of a daughter.

At Madras, on Thursday the 9th July, the wife of Mr. F. Rodrigues, of the Ordnance Department, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At St. Thomas' Mount, on the 19th July, William John, only son of Capt. J. Shepherd, 2d M. E. Light Infantry, aged 1 year and 10 months.

At Hingolee, on the 4th of July, aged two years and two months, William Grant, youngest son of Major Edward Raynsford, Nizam's Service.

At Nagpore, on the 28th May, Ellen, the wife of Conductor George Duncan, aged 34 years.

At Vizagapatam, on the morning of the 10th July, the infant daughter of Serjeant Major J. P. Fowler, of the 50th Regiment.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that a Steamer appointed to convey the Mail of September next to the Red Sea, will be despatched on Friday the 28th of August.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 15th July 1840.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVED.—None.
SAILED.—None.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Victoria
SCHOONERS.	Berenice.
Shannon and Mahi.	Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth.
CUTTERS.	
Margaret and Nurbudda.	

MERCHANT VESSELS.

ENGLISH.

Mahamudy.	Thetis,
Adele.	Monarch,
Sir John Herschel.	Colchester,
Julia,	Majestic.
Crown,	Lord Aucklan
Queen Victoria,	Calcutta,
Hindoostan,	Euphrates,
Wilson,	Carnatic,
British King,	John,
Earl of Durham,	Westmoreland,
Ann,	Cumbrian.

COUNTRY.

Benares,	Sir Wm. Wallace,
Fort William.	Castle Huntly,
Canderbux.	Futhel Rahimon,
Doulut Savoy,	Drongan,
Lady Grant.	Fazel Currim,
Pittamber Savoy.	Soobrow,
Earl of Clare.	Colonel Newal.
Helen.	Aliet Rahiman.
Caroline,	Caledonia.
Charles Forbes,	John Wm. Dare,

PORTUGUESE.	FRENCH.
Brig Simplicia.	Barque Naverino.
DUTCH.	
Barque Hannah.	

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July 15.—Ship Ann Lockberby, J. Burt, from London 10th March.

Ship Ann Jane, T. Rigby, from Liverpool 11th March.

Barque Warlock, G. Seymour, from Liverpool 25th March.

Brig Arethusa, M. Chaplin, from Madras 5th July.

Barque Moira, S. Owen, from London 17th and Madras 14th July.

Barque Bengal Packet, J. M. Steward, from London 17th Feb. and the Cape 5th May.

Ship Lady Kennaway, R. P. Davison, from London 7th March.

Ship William Lee, J. Shepherd, from Hull 21st March and Madeira 8th April.

Ship William Shand, L. Potter, from Liverpool 13th March.

French Ship Stanislas, Capt. Domel, from Bourbon 17th June.

Passengers per Moira.

From London:—Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Fogarty, Misses Cooper, Thomson, Tookes, C. Tookes and Harcourt, Messrs. Holmes, Lieut. 12th Regt. N. I.; Fogarty, Asst. Surgeon; Pollock, Lieut. Engineers; Beale, Asst. Surgeon; E. J. Hughes, A. N. Thomson, J. M. Tranuse, G. G. Dennis, J. Hunter and J. T. Shakespear, Cadets; G. Bryant and H. Swinhoe, Merchants; and R. Pollock.

From Madras:—Messrs. Bouvery and Howthosa, Cadets.

Spoke the *Thuteen*, of London, on the 27th bound to Port Adelaide, in New South Wales.

Spoke the *Champion*, from Swan River to Madras, off the Coast of Ceylon, on the 14th of June.

Spoke the *Elephanta*, from Calcutta to London, on the 10th of July, 8 days from the Pilot, all well.

Per Bengal Packet.

From London:—Wm. Comberbach and Wm. Jerrard, Asst. Surgeons E. I. C.; Wm. Sand and J. Matheson, Cadets, E. I. C.; J. Sageman and S. Smelt.

Per Ann Lockerby.

Mrs. William Harris, Misses Eliza Harris, Charlotte Harris and Emily Harris, Messrs. S. Mornay, Civil Engineer; and G. Anderson, Cadet.

Per William Lee.

Mr. J. H. Chon, Merchant.

The Warlock.

Spoke the Barque Patriot King, on the 16th May, for Calcutta, Lat. 35. S. and Long. ½ W.

Per Stanislas.

Mrs. Thonon and 2 Children.

COLOMBO.

DEPARTURES.

Colombo, July 11th.—Schooner *Hydross*, Manuel Tindal, for Negapatam, Cargo Ballast.

10.—Brig *Amido*, Cuppy Tamby, tindal, for Negapatam, Passengers 10 Natives, Cargo Arricanuts.

12.—Schooner *Saundewilly*, Saverj Motto, tindal, for Negapatam, Cargo Arricanuts.

Point de Galle, July 4.—Arrived Barque *Dona Carmelita*, Thomas Foss, master, from Mocha 16th June, bound to Mauritius. Passed by for Colombo, Barque *Tanjore*, R. Hopper, master from London.

7.—Passed by for Madras and Calcutta, Ship *Shah Allum*, E. Evans, master, from Bombay 29th June—Passengers:—P. Wildridge, Esq. K. Wilkinshaw, Esq., and Lieut. Crowley, 15th Hussars—Mr. C. U. Stuart, landed at Belligam.

Remarks per Shah Allum—The Ships *Lord William Bentinck* and *Castlereagh* totally lost off Bombay Light House and many lives lost.

9.—Sailed Barque *Dona Carmelita*, Thomas Foss, master, for Mauritius—Passengers:—Captain Pecker, 2 Officers, and 8 men of the late French Brig *Clie.*

The Sportsman.

CRICKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The CRICKET MATCH between Kirkee and Poonah came off yesterday, but the ground was in such bad order from the continued rains as to preclude all possibility of play; however we beat the Kirkee side with eight wickets to go down.

That the ground may be in a better state for the return match is the sincere hope of

Your
OLD STAGER.

Poonah, July 31st.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THEATRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—When a man will neither allow himself to be laughed out of his folly, nor be convinced of his errors, his may be said to be a desperate case of stupidity, beyond the reach of skill.—When S. bears his head to the pitiless storm of ridicule which he himself has raised, with such charming resignation, and submits to be called by what he himself seems to consider the *opprobrious* term of methodist, with so much becoming meekness, he reminds me strongly of that amusing rogue Mauworm in the Hypocrite, who was wont to entice martyrdom by calling out "Ay do "throw brickbats at me you dirty little blackguards. "—I likes it, I likes to be persecuted."—It is the very cant, the grovelling of fanaticism; without the dignity, the majesty, of true religion.—When S. goes forth on an adventure against the Stage, with just as much rationality as did Don Quixote against the Windmills, he must expect to be attacked with the weapons of sarcasm, and get unhorsed by sheer ridicule—it would be unfair to bring reason and fair argument against one who has taken the field without any defensive armour of that kind himself.—When S. admits that the tone of morality is higher in England where Theatres abound, than in Turkey where there are none, or in India, where there is nothing which can be called a national drama, it would not be very unfair to infer that the stage is not so pregnant with danger to the morals of a nation, even if we did not go a step further and assert that it appeared rather to assist in maintaining the high tone of morality which has been allowed to England, as I uphold, than the contrary as S. asserts.—When S. prefers the "las- "civious warblings of wandering minstrels from "Hindustan"—and the exhibitions of "Monkey dancers"—to the representation of the plays of Shakespear, and Milton, and Johnston, and Addison, whose names I select from among our Dramatists, as even the most fastidious and sickly mind cannot carp against them.—We cannot but condemn his taste as being too Oriental to correspond with our European notions of propriety and decency, and when he maintains that these elegant pastimes are less *disgusting*, less *pernicious*, and less *dangerous* than what is witnessed in an English Theatre, he goes off with his tail up with a vengeance.—When he talks about building a house, "in which men shall *ape* Monkeys," he commits a pun certainly, for which the strictly moral Johnston, if he heard him, would say he was capable of stealing a purse, or cutting a throat; but he might also by a purity of reasoning prove this round world of ours, one huge menagerie for Monkeys, and stand himself a self-convicted chimpanzee of a rare and curious disposition to being mischievous.—When he consigns the Theatre to the "profligate" and the "abandoned" he falls into a complimentary style of designating all play-lovers, from our lovely little Queen Vic. down to the meanest of her loving subjects, which his Christian charity should have taught him to avoid.—When with a ruthlessness that would become a Goth or Turk, he would destroy our dramatic literature, because in all plays there is a mixture of bad and good, the one being required to make the other stand out in stronger relief; he should, to preserve something like consistency, desire to offer up all history and poetry as a holocaust to his outraged morality on the very same grounds—even the Holy repository of his religion should not escape his purifying zeal, when he would pull down the temple which our great dramatists have reared, he may calculate on attaining something of the notoriety of Eratostratus, for making the attempt but he is not fated to obtain *all* the celebrity of that worthy of that antiquity, who burnt the temple o

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Diana to eternize his name.—But when S. speaks of the "chaste Dames of play-loving England" and a "London fog" as of things synonimous, he would seem to have reached the climax of his folly, for which if the ladies do not brain him with their fans when they catch him, there is no "virtue extent."—As I think I have now exposed all the phases of the folly of S. I shall with your permission Mr. Editor, bid you and him good night.

Yours,
SHADE OF SHAKESPEAR.

Poona 29th.

A CASE OF THEFT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—I beg to bring to your notice a very curious decision which was given in a case of Theft the other day, in the Police Courts here. A Gentleman having some fine Cullum Fowls, happening to miss one of them, discovered a Parsee with the bird under his arm walking off very coolly with it to the Bazaar. He was taken up and brought before a Magistrate, and on two other Natives deposing on oath that the Prisoner was *at times* insane, and during those paroxysms was fond of indiscriminate appropriation, he was allowed to depart! Now Mr. Editor would it not have been just as well if the Thief had been sent to a Medical man to pronounce on the state of his mind, instead of taking the oaths of two men of his own caste and country. In England in a case like this he would have been sent to Bedlam to prevent a recurrence of such behaviour, and not have been allowed to go at large to repeat offences of the same kind.

SCRUTATOR.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—*Better late than never*, is an old saying, and a true, and in the present instance a very appropriate one. "An Ordnance Warrant Officer" would have found an antagonist earlier, had his letter in your paper of the 20th instant, met my eye sooner. My attention was only yesterday called to it, and I hasten to take him up; and as he may indulge in the reflection that I am of the class, whose merits he has most unsuccessfully attempted by his vague and pusillanimous assertions, to cry down—I beg to assure him of the contrary.—That he has not been repulsed, or even met on the field by a professional man, I attribute to contempt, richly merited contempt.—His arrant assurances however call for some check.

To challenge the propriety of the remarks of the *Times* became unquestionably the duty of one, or more, of that class to whose disparagement they were intended. And this, he may have fully accomplished, and on grounds more tenable than those on which he has attempted to establish his superiority, or the superiority of his kindred, in warrant, over those of the Medical fraternity. Yes, and without calumniating this class of highly respectable and talented men, in an imbecile effort to render fertile the observations or opinions of one solitary individual i. e. the Editor of the Bombay Times.—A more gratuitous and unwarrantable attack could never have been perpetrated. His communication is headed "Reply to Medical Warrant Officers" !!! was such a thing ever called for?

That men high-born and well educated have been led, as the unhappy result of youthful indiscretions, to take refuge in the Army, and to flee their country for their country's good, is what no one will deny or dispute about.—But every European knows that such are rare, very rare occurrences. Even admitting that the thing was less rare, I should consider it a very poor circumstance to urge in proof of his assertion. For surely he cannot have the hardihood to insinuate that such characters and such alone are chosen to take warrants in the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments. Perhaps it would put an *Ordnance Warrant Officer* to the blush to hear that I once and not long ago fell in with one of his rank and class, who could not without the assistance of a Draft from me, pen a letter to the Head of his Department, to say how far he had proceeded and that no accidents had happened. Will he prate about his class being "centuries before them in intellectual improvement" after that!!!

His attempt to strike at the very root of their qualification, to cast a slur on them, in point of scholastic acquirement, by alluding to the places from whence they may have acquired what can, at best, be termed the fundamental principles of English literature, is, to say nothing of its uncharitableness, as handsome a piece of absurdity as he ever could have concocted. Allowing for argument's sake, that every individual Member of that Branch is indebted to the humble institutions alluded to, for the share of English knowledge which he may have possessed when he embraced the profession. Yet that admission could never go to prove that his after years had become a waste of time. By perseverance and close application to study, a man advanced in years may make himself equally proficient with any coming from a Seminary, College, &c. But reverse the case and consider a young man "educated and well informed" entering the Army shortly after his quitting school and continuing in it for two, three or four years, what with his sadly changed condition and his reconcilement to Barrack discipline, his progress I should think, must be something like retrograde.

To say that they are incompetent to act "in a critical case" without a reliance on their own judgement is nothing less than being guilty of falsehood of the most malignant and inveterate die. Excuse my candour Mr. Editor, but obstinate diseases they (I mean the Doctors) say, it is good, when a case is hopeless to tell the patient his condition. Now this Ordnance limb is in a "bad way" since he has strayed so much from the path of truth, that I cannot but, in charity, tell him so.

I only trust that the Apothecary's who enjoy independent charges have not been guilty of having pilfered the faculities of an M. D. on his Post Mortem examination which they call into use whenever "a critical case" comes before them, and have thereby laid themselves open to the assertion of *An Ordnance Warrant Officer*.

Tell the creature, Mr. Editor, if you please, not to kill us with any more of his quotations, but to deal a little more in

CANDOUR.

Poona, July 30th 1840.

TIME OF HIGH WATER.

August 1840.	Morn. H. M.	Aft. H. M.
3rd Monday	2 35	2 52
4th Tuesday	3 7	3 23

Latest advices Received.

From London..... 4th June.
" Paris..... 6th Do.

RATES OF BOMBAY GOVT. STOCK, 1st August 1840.

	Buy	Sell
4 per Cent—1835 [36. at	99-8	98-8
4 per Cent—1832 [33. at	104-8	104-12

DIARY OF THE WEEK.

Aug. 3—Monday.
4—Tuesday.—Enterprise Steam Vessel (Captain Johnston) quitted the Thames for India, 1825.
5—Wednesday.—Moon First Quarter.
6—Thursday.—Transfig. of our Lord.
7—Friday.—His Majesty Shah Sooja OolMoolk entered intoCabool with the assistance of the British Forces, 1839.
8—Saturday.—Storm of the Pettah of Ahmednuggur, 1806.—Batavia taken 1811.
9—Sunday.—8th Sunday after Trinity.

POETRY

SONG.

1.
Smile not, 'twas such illusion
That wreck'd my bosom's peace
Glance not, no fond confusion
Can cause my woes to cease.
Thou ledst, but to deceive me
And tried'st to break a heart,
That throbbing to believe thee
Yet feels thy falsehoods smart.

2.
You triumph; so the mighty
In pride of pomp and power,
Of humble Souls deem slightly
In fortunes fav'ring hour.
But let reverse or sadness
Once dim thy beaming eye
And come despair or madness
One form will hover nigh.

3.
If all the world forsake thee
And not a friend be near,
Or sorrows dire o'ertake thee
And stretch thee on thy bier.
Though living I would fly thee
Nor sigh nor pity crave
That Hour would find me by thee
Fond faithful in the grave.

N. Y. T.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, August 3, 1840.

We have been given to understand that the *Mahé* is ordered to proceed to Kurrachee this day. It is supposed she bears an answer to the Despatches said to have been received from Captain Outram a few days since.

In reply to our Correspondent "Scrutator's" letter, we are of opinion, if the facts are exactly as stated in his communication, that the Magistrate would have shewn a sound discretion, if he had referred the Prisoner for examination on the point of alledged insanity, to the Medical Officer in charge of the Lunatic Asylum; and at all events that he should have been put under restraint; as the same excuse might be urged in a case of murder, or arson, or any other crime. It certainly seems odd, to turn such a character loose upon Society.

It is now pretty certain that the authorities have determined to reinforce the Scinde Brigade, the 6th, 8th, 21st and 25th Regiments, are said to have received orders to hold themselves in readiness. It will however be September before they can move as it would be difficult to procure Transports now, and unwise to risk one of the Steamers. As by the last accounts Brigadier Stevenson had received a reinforcement from Kurrachee of part of H. M. 40th Regiment and 6 Companies of the 2nd Grenadiers, it is to be hoped that he will be able to put down the formidable coalition which appears to have been formed among the Tribes of Beloochees to resist our sway. We only trust that if the Ameers of Scinde are found to have been implicated either in tampering with them, or exciting revolt in any way that advantage will be taken of the despatch of the above mentioned Regiments to read them a lesson at Hydrabad *en passant*. A severe blow struck at the paramount power would perhaps convince the Tribes of the necessity of succumbing, and though it is always difficult for a people (who may almost be styled Nomade) to settle down into habits of peace and order, yet what has been done by Russia on the Don and Wolga, and in the Steppes of Tartary, to tranquillize a roving and turbulent people, and lay a foundation for the cultivation of the arts of Peace and civilized Life, should teach us not to despair of subduing the wild Beloochee into a useful member of Society. To effect these changes Commerce will be one of the greatest auxiliaries, and the opening of the Indus with the consequent influx of European articles of Luxury, will induce a new set of wants, and as each is supplied, a desire for further luxuries will be excited, to procure this gratification. Trade and Barter must be had recourse to. Wool will form the readiest staple, and having once tasted the sweets of gain, and the commonest comforts of civilization, the hardy robber will become the peaceful Shepherd, or the industrious Husbandman; the Matchlock exchanged for the Crook, and the warlike Sword beaten into the ploughshare. Such contemplations are gratifying to the philanthropic mind, and though years may pass before such speculations are realized, it is scarcely less certain that Time has brought stranger events to pass, and we have only to recollect the rude manners of our ancestors, their wars and intestine broils, and be thankful under Providence to the spirit of Commerce, which has brought Peace, Civilization and Improvement to our own homes, and will we trust widely dispense those blessings to the Oriental Nations with which it is now our lot to intermingle.

We have noticed an article in the *Friend of India*, stating that two European Gentlemen of Calcutta had contracted the awful disease of Leprosy, from allowing a Native Barber to shave them with his own razors, one of which he was in the habit of using to shave a Leper. If this be correct, we would join the Editor of the *Friend of India* in a strong recommendation to the public only to permit the Barbers to use razors which are kept in the house. As a measure of precaution it is prudential, and the bare idea of getting such a loathsome disease will make us eye the Shavers case of Instruments with horror, and distrust henceforth and for ever.

The *Courier*, of Saturday, contains a letter from a Correspondent, which states that a Native holding the responsible situation of Principal Sudder Ameen in the district of B—is a leper of the most offensive description. The fact may easily be ascertained, by a reference to the Surgeon, and if found correct, the individual should be immediately removed on a pension. We can well remember the case of two European gentlemen in Calcutta who were afflicted with the worst description of leprosy, and traced their complaint to the barber, who, in shaving them, had employed a razor with which he was in the habit of shaving a leper. We may take this opportunity of recommending all Europeans who employ a Native barber, invariably to allow him to use no razors but their own.—*Friend of India, July* 16.

The following account of the escape of a Convict, and the hardships he endured, as well as the state of Convicts in the Penal Colonies of Australia, has been sent us by An Officer of High rank, who is a true and tried friend of the European Soldier, with a request that we will furnish every Regimental Canteen in the Bombay Presidency with a copy of this day's issue of the *Gazette* at his expence.

We were very sorry to learn that a case lately occurred in one of the Troops of Bengal Horse Artillery, when some men who were from some reason or other disgusted with the service, committed the crime of Horse stealing, with a view of getting transported. It is impossible to stigmatize such conduct in adequate terms, but as one case of this kind might form a pernicious precedent for others, and mislead ignorant and heedless men to fall into the same snare, we particularly call upon our British fellow Soldiers to pay attention to the narrative which we lay before them. In doing so we have nothing but their earnest welfare at heart, and we trust that we shall not be misunderstood, or that any insinuation will be supposed to be intended, that a repetition of such flagrant conduct is likely to occur, but we must take leave to point out the hardships and protracted misery of a Convict's life (we should rather say existence,) and beg our readers to contrast the hardest honorable Military duty with the prospect of promotion, retirement, and pension, with the toil, disgrace, hopeless exile, and mental degradation of a felon, who exists in a Society, where vice hopelessly howls in chains, and unremittingly labours amid a shower of relentless blows "and curses deep not loud." We shall now let the narrative speak for itself, and that heart which does not ache at the recital of such misery must be callous indeed.

AFFECTING STATEMENT OF A RETUNED CONVICT.

From John O'Groat's Journal, May 15.

At a Lancashire Spring Assizes, on Saturday the 28th of March last, Charles Dolphus, aged twenty-three, was placed at the bar. The charge against him was, that, having been convicted, about four years ago, of burglary, at the New Bailey Sessions, at Salford, and transported beyond the seas for the term of fourteen years, he had, on the 18th of November last, appeared at large, in the borough of Manchester, without lawful cause. He pleaded guilty.

His Lordship was about to pass sentence when the prisoner begged to be allowed to address a few words to the Court. The prisoner's statement was of much greater length than we have space to publish, his address having occupied nearly an hour in the delivery. It was, in some parts, exceedingly touching, and created a powerful sensation in the Court. We should be glad if we could convey, even in print, a notion of the impressive manner in which the prisoner delivered himself. His great and unaffected earnestness rendered him occasionally eloquent; while, in some of the details, his language became pathetic from the excited state of his feelings, and from the emotions which he was unable to control communicating their colour to his thoughts and words. He commenced by saying, that four years ago, when he was only nineteen years of age, he was tried for burglary, and sentenced to fourteen years' transportation. *He did not then believe, what he had since been so powerfully convinced of, that transportation was so full of misery as he had proved it to be from experience.* He could assure his lordship, that it was terrible, and those who thought otherwise were in very great error. He was first sent to the hulks, where he remained six months, and there, though he suffered much hardship, which he need not describe, it was nothing to the misery which he had since endured. He was at length sent on board the transport that was to convey him and many others to Botany Bay; and he looked forward to this change with some satisfaction, indulging a hope that it would better his circumstances; but he was fearfully mistaken. The severe regulations of the hulks were exchanged for the military rule to which the prisoners were subjected; and he soon found what it was to be under the strong discipline of a convict vessel. Even the gentlemen who were transported—he meant those who were well educated, and who thought their education would prove an advantage to them—were doomed to suffer equally with the most ignorant and depraved, for they were ranked amongst those who were infirm and invalids, and were, being useless, sent to a quarter where they were under the command of men whom they regarded, in all respects, as their inferiors, so that, instead of being better, they were absolutely worse off than their fellows. He was attached he said, to what we believe, he called the Woollaloo party, with which he continued for a time, working under a burning sun by day, and subjected to the most severe discipline. Every thing was under military regulation, and on the slightest infraction of rule or orders, the convicts were tied up to the triangles and flogged. At length a lady and gentleman wished to take a man into their service, and he was assigned to them. He behaved well, and he found his circumstances as good as he could expect, or even better, for he had done wrong, and deserved punishment. This lasted only about twelve months. The gentlman went to England, and he was again turned over to Government, when he again experienced a renewal of the hardships to which he had at first been subjected. But even these hardships were nothing to what he had afterwards experienced, for the Governor was changed, and when Governor Phipps went out it was much worse for convicts. He was now sent with others to work in the interior of the colony, amongst the chain gangs, and here it was that he saw *transportations in its true colours.* They were miserably dealt with indeed, forced, by the most severe treatment, to work all day, beyond their strength, beneath a burning sun, not daring to utter a complaint for fear of the lash, and with scarcely food enough to support them, consisting only of a wretched meal of hominy. It was out of the power of language to describe what they endured. (The prisoner wept at the recollection of his sufferings during this period.) One night he awoke from sleep. He saw before him three hundred men, each of whom had been the author of some crime. He then felt deeply his degraded and miserable situation, and he spoke to a young man named (as we understood) Carney, and they agreed to escape together. The prisoner merely said they left the stockade together, without stating the means by which they effected their liberation. They proceeded far into the bush, and were well nigh exhausted, when they discerned a party of the aborigines, who were roasting a kangaroo. His companion was afraid to venture near them, but he, being pressed by hunger, went to them, and they gave him a piece of a kangaroo and a piece of an opossum. The prisoner proceeded to detail the particulars of their journey till they arrived at a small bay, which, he said, was called Botany Bay, and from which the whole district was called. He mentioned his horror at hearing foot steps when he suddenly awoke from sleep, as he would rather have died than have returned. At daylight they saw a vessel, which he, having been brought up to the sea, knew was going out of port, from the blue peter at her mast head. She was about two miles from them, and he and his companion, after some consultation, resolved to run any risk rather than remain where they were, plunged into the water, and swam to her. They contrived to get on board, and to get into the hold, unperceived, where each agreed to conceal himself as he best could. He knew not where his comrade concealed himself, but he himself got into a water tank. Shortly afterwards the inspector came on board and examined the ship, and he was under inconceivable dread that they would be taken, when, by the law of the colony, he would have been sent to Norfolk Island for fourteen years. The prisoner endeavoured to give some notion of the horrors of Norfolk Island, but here his power of language failed him. The inspector did not find them, but he heard the sailors putting on the hatches and tarpauling, and immediately his comrade joined him. A new horror appeared before them. The prisoner stated, that it was customary when convicts were suspected of having concealed themselves on board ships, to smoke the hold, to force them to come forth. To this operation they became convinced they were about to be subjected. Believing themselves to be in this fearful extremity, his companion asked him if he had any memorial which he wished him to deliver in England, in case he survived him and ever reached this country. He replied, no; he had no one in the world who cared for him, and, therefore, no one whom he wished to be reminded of him. His companion (the prisoner stopt at tho remembrance) took out a dirty letter, and told him where to find his poor mother in London. Sobbing as he spoke, he bade his brother-convict, if ever he should reach England, to 'tell her that, the last time he saw him, he was well and prospering, and would, some time or other, come and see her, "and that," said he, "will add many years to my poor dear mother's life." The prisoner said, he then wetted a pair of drawers, and swathed them round his comrade's head. He himself got into the tank of water, when he, some hours after, heard the order to put up the topsails, which gave him some satisfaction, as he knew, by that, that the vessel was going to sea. He knew not where she was bound to, nor did he care, so that they got away from the miserable place which he had quitted. He remained in the tank, amongst the water, twelve or fourteen days, suffering extreme torture, and he had still, and should have to the end of his days, a recurrence of the pains which he then endured. During the whole time, his only food was seven biscuits. The prisoner proceeded to state, that they were discovered, and described with what horror he heard the captain, who, he supposed, suspected what they were, gave the order to put the ship about, and how he and his companion, being resolved to brave any fate rather than to be taken back, jumped overboard when the ship was about six or seven miles from the Feejee Islands. His comrade was on the point of sinking when they perceived an old canoe, bottom upwards, into which they, after many attempts, managed to get. The canoe swamped with them once or twice, but, at length, they reached the land in safety. The natives soon saw them; and, as they were known to be cannibals, they had great dread of them. They took hold of Carney, who foolishly resisted, upon which they forced him away, but not before one of them had inflicted a wound upon his (Dolphus's) shoulder, which brought him to the ground. He suffered great torture for several days, being without food or water, and unable to help himself. He tried to eat the grass which was within his reach, and, at length worn out with suffering, he became insensible. When he recovered, he found himself lying with his head resting against a native woman, who was applying antidotes to the wound, which had been inflicted by a poisoned spear. On his recovery, the young woman indicated to him, that there was a white man in the bush. He went to the spot which she pointed out, and there found the dead body of Carney, the flesh nearly all taken from his bones either by the natives or the hogs. He interred him in some soft ground, an operation which he described as having given him great satisfaction. It turned out, however, that he had infringed upon what the natives deemed privileged ground, and he would have been sacrificed but for the interference of the young native woman, who was a chieftain's sister. At length one day, the girl ran to him exclaiming, "Kibooker," which meant a large man-of-war canoe. This turned out to be a French ship, the Angelica, of Havre de Grace, which was on a whaling cruise. When the boat took him away, he said, the affectionate young native girl swam after him, and he was compelled to take her with him. A short time afterwards he had an opportunity of consigning her to the care of a benevolent missionary, who took her back to the island which she left, where he wished to establish a missionary station, and in which design her influence would be useful. The prisoner detailed many other hardships sufferings, & the whole narrative was exceedingly interesting from the correct manner and forcible language of the prisoner, as well as from the

facts he detailed. During some parts of the narrative he was much affected, and declared with great earnestness that he would rather be sent to the gallows than be transported again.

The Judge informed him that the Act of Parliament which directed the punishment gave him no discretionary power, and the only sentence that he could pronounce was, that the prisoner should be transported for the term of his natural life. *He was sentenced accordingly.*

THE Advertisement which appears in our Columns of this day from the London "*Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company*" is worthy the attention of all parties proceeding home Overland, and when we find that the Company's Steamer the *Oriental* of 1500 Tons is to carry Passengers with every luxury from Alexandria to England for 45£, we rather look to the Authorities here to abate the vehement charge of 800 rupees for a passage of a few days from Bombay to Suez.

Opinion of the Indian Journals.

Apparently England was never nearer to a state of warfare with a multitude of nations than she is at the present period; and yet we are of opinion, that so soon as the two or the three ruptures which have actually taken place are settled, which will be, probably, before we are six months older, that there is no reason to apprehend any serious interruption to the already prolonged period of peace. By serious interruption, we intend a war either with any of the great European powers or with America, because we consider the conflicts with Eastern states as annoying but not dangerous; if the Lion stretches out his paw with vigor they are at once crushed.

Let us just glance at the position in which we at present stand. We are at war, or something very like it, with China; we are at war with the Lahidge Arabs about Aden; we are not quite on good terms with Naples, and this may involve us with Austria; Nepaul is making aggressions which will probably call for retribution in the cold season, we have words of peace, or rather of remonstrance, in our mouths when addressing Russia, but we certainly are looking war at her about Khiva and Constantinople, Persia has not forgiven us for Herat, and seems rather to side with Russia than with ourselves; and lastly we continue to quarrel with America about the boundary question.

These, at first sight, appear storm clouds that cannot all pass off, but, as we have just stated, we think that they will ere long be disarmed of their lightning and the political horizon appear more fair. China, Nepaul and the Arabs will be compelled to be reasonable and just; Naples be bound down to fulfil her contract concerning Sulphur; Russia will not dare to enter into a contest against France and England united, and a little aid from us to the Khivites will render nature triumphant against the approach of the eagles in that quarter; Persia will side with us when she sees our star in the ascendant; and we hope with Lord J. Russell, as he expressed himself in a speech which we printed yesterday, that as both countries are interested in the preservation of peace, we shall have no hostile encounter with America. We hope this, though we have some fear upon the subject, but as its consideration would require more space than we can afford to-day, we shall postpone our remarks until Monday.—*Calcutta Courier, July* 11.

(*From a Native Correspondent.*)

As the advantage of the armed over the unarmed is not duly felt till the moment of danger, so in a state of tranquillity when the operations of Government are not interrupted or suspended by either internal commotion or external attack, the subjects are apt to undervalue the benefits which they enjoy under a well-organized system of rule. The Natives who have hitherto represented the British Government as despotic and oppressive, and wished for the transfer of the sovereignty of this country to foreign hands, are now that an important crisis has arrived, owing to an inevitable rupture with the Chinese, beginning to be more and more sensibly impressed with a strong conviction of the innumerable advantages which they at present enjoy under the paternal administration of the British. The exaggerated statements which have occasionally appeared in the Bengally newspapers of the Presidency in respect to the numerous army and high discipline of the Celestials, and the countless millions, comprising almost one-third of the human race, who inhabit their territories, have inspired the Natives with an awe as to the probable result of the approaching conflict. The idle and the gossipping, who form the majority of the native population, are spreading a kind of panic amongst their countrymen, by representing the Chinese power as invincible to which the British armament can at best but offer a feeble and ineffectual resistance. All Governments on the face of the globe have been more or less subject to revolutions and changes, both in ancient and modern times, but the sovereignty of the Chinese has remained for a long series of ages undisputed and unshaken. Circumstances of this nature tend, in no small degree, to cast a veil of mystery around the name of the Celestials in the estimation of the Natives and identify them with the descendants of *Chineyshuri*, the tutelar deity of the Chinese, who is supposed to espouse the cause of the people by whom she is venerated and adored. So strong is the impression which this preposterous notion has produced on the minds of the uninformed portion of the Native community, that in the bazar as well as in every snug coterie the general topic of conversation in the invincibleness of the Chinese power and the inadequate means of the English to control and check it. "As in ingenuity and skill, few nations could compete with the Chinese—the followers of *Bishckurma*, the adorable artist of the heathens, so in the arts of military tactics, they are perhaps without a rival in the world." These absurd notions have invested the Chinese name with something approaching to the possession of divine attributes, and the native populace could never be persuaded to believe that they are a century behind the people of the West in all the arts of a civilized life. Upholding these preposterous opinions—the offspring of either ignorance or superstition, or of both, the Natives have been struck with a panic as to the disastrous consequences that may follow the overthrow of the British sovereignty. They therefore now disposed to appreciate more highly than was hitherto their wont, the multifarious advantages and numerous blessings, which they at present enjoy under the liberal and beneficent administration of the British, whose name has never been tainted by the perpetration of those cruel and revolting atrocities, by which every Asiatic Government is more or less characterized.—*Ibid.*

We had hoped that no circumstances at all similar in character to the massacre of the prisoners taken the day before the fall of Ghuznee would have again occurred, during the continuance of the British troops in Cabul; but we regret to say, rumours are rife of atrocities still more revolting, if possible, than those to which we have referred. It is said that some Ghiljee Chiefs, who had laid down their arms to Captain Anderson, on a promise of safe conduct, have been cut to pieces by the orders of Shah Sooja's son, who treated Captain Anderson's written pledge with the utmost contempt; but what is worse, a British Officer is stated to have been present, and did not prevent this stigma on our national faith and honor. Whatever other part of the rumour may be true, we most earnestly hope this part may turn out a gross exaggeration. The young Shah is reported also to have *complained* that Captain Anderson did not put to death all the women and children he found in the Hill Forts. Should it prove true, that Captain Anderson's safe conduct has been thus abused, we really think our position in Affghanistaun will become more ticklish than ever, in the event of a demonstration from Russia. Every man in the country will wish to join the invaders, and will resist us with the energy of despair, if the conditions of surrender be thus flagrantly broken.

We may add, that it is also stated that the political authorities have been disposed to censure Captain Anderson for his humanity. Can this be possible?—*Bengal Hurkaru, July* 15.

(*From a Native Correspondent.*)

What India was in ancient times and what it is at the present period, is a question which suggests many important considerations, all worthy the attention of both the British public as well as the native community. For more than three thousand years, it was a moral desert, a theatre for the display of human ferocity in all its detestable, horrible, and complicated forms, and a field for the gratification of untramelled cupidity, uncontrollable oppression, abused power and above all, a spirit of intolerant persecution, all combining to multiply the miseries and perpetuate the degradation of one hundred and twenty millions of human beings. The mighty sovereigns, clothed with absolute authority, and wallowing in ill-gotten wealth, regarded their subjects as so many subservient tools born to minister to their wordly comforts and enjoyments, and crouch under them as so many hereditary slaves, not daring to raise their voice against the most flagrant acts of injustice and misrule. Here a parricide, aiming at the usurpation of his father's crown, and there a fratricide, murdering all his brothers in the cold blood, under the influence of a like mercenary motive. At one time the exterminating decrees of a tyrant were sent forth to commit a general massacre, at others, hamlets, cities and kingdoms were at once laid waste and desolate. These revolting scenes and a sanguinary system of superstition, which opposed an almost insurmountable barrier to the introduction of any scheme of amelioration, probably led the celebrated author of the 'Spirit of Laws' to advance the following opinion, that, "India has always been, and India will always be, what it now is." Men, for a considerable length of time did not hesitate to subscribe to this singular dictum, calculated to discourage the strenuous efforts of those who laboured to effect the moral and political emancipation of the natives. To them the quadruple distinction of caste, and prejudices the most inveterate and repulsive, were a great stumblingblock in the way of improvement, but neither the one nor the other could at once paralyze their attempt to accomplish the object. They persevered and therefore their efforts have been signally successful. No one would now uphold the preposterous idea that, "because an elephant is an elephant, and a Hindoo a Hindoo, we ought to leave them both on the plains of Hindoosthan where we found them." The mighty system of superstition, which swallowed up, as it were, in its stupendous vortex the reasoning faculties and the finer sensibilities of the people of this country, has been, in a great measure, annihilated by the operative influence of truth and knowledge. The leaven of reformation has been working wonders, alike gratifying and encouraging to the statesmen and the literati, the philosopher and the philanthropist. But the onward progress of reform demands an increased share of exertion, which to produce the full measure of benefits, must be sustained by indomitable zeal and untiring perseverance. Fresh difficulties are still to be surmounted, new edifices must be reared in the place of old and dilapidated structures, additional channels must be struck out that the tide of improvement may set in, in every direction, and a new and powerful impetus must be given to the machine of reform that it may turn with accelerated rapidity, sweeping in its motion every thing in the shape of antiquated and lagging lumber. This is but the *beginning* of better days for India, the ray of enlightenment has just begun to dawn on her sons, and the *antecedent* effects of a national emancipation are only visible. It is neither their poverty nor the peculiar system of Government under which they live, that have made them perfect strangers to happiness, but it is their natural depraved habits and the thick and pitchy envelope of ignorance that have plunged them in a state of universal degradation. Let the physical circumstance of the native inhabitants be changed for the better—let every man throughout India become ten times richer than what he is at present—let the agricultural products of the soil be augmented tenfold—let the British Parliament invest them with all the rights and privileges of an enlightened community—let commerce be augmented and means of intercommunication multiplied and improved—will the people enjoy perfect happiness? Assuredly by no means. Affluence, good laws an improved system of agriculture and an extensive commerce are indeed pre-eminently calculated to advance the welfare of a nation, but they are entirely *ineffectual* in diminishing vice, controlling evil propensities, destroying superstition, elevating morality, and counteracting the worst passions and feelings of men. The observations of the Reverend Dr. Duff on this point are so sound and judicious, that we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of making the following extract:

"Rather" says the eminent divine "while the mind and morals of the people remained unreclaimed, would not the inevitable tendency of an increase of wealth be, to open up an enlarged sphere for the indulgence of every wayward desire and propensity of corrupt nature? While the spirit of Hindooism remained in its entireness, would not an ampler scope be afforded for the manifestation of its baneful power? The enhanced profits of the lower orders, instead of being transferred to the public treasury, would go to swell their offerings to priests and idols. The larger revenues of the noble and the powerful, instead of being applied to develope the boundless capabilities of the soil, would be expended in throwing new splendour over the celebration of rites and festivals; which might minister to their pride and love of fame in this life, and hold out the prospect of raising them to the enjoyments of a higher heaven in the next. The improved resources of the Brahmins, instead of being appropriated to real enlightenment of the popular mind, would be lavished in restoring and multiplying those purely scholastic seminaries and idolatrous fanes and other establishments, so well calculated to command the reverence, to rivet the mind and heart, to engross the passions and interests, and to enstamp the manners and customs of sensuous apathetic imaginative people."—*Calcutta Courier, July* 15.

The *Hurkaru* of this morning, gives us an unpleasant piece of intelligence, in an alleged revival of the Ghuzni slaughters—under circumstances which, if real, admit of no palliation. It would appear that Captain Anderson's safe conduct had been granted to some Ghilze Chiefs, but that the son of Shah Soojah, in utter contempt of such a pledge, had caused them to be "cut to pieces," and that a British Officer was present but did not prevent this "stigma on our national faith and honor." The circumstances, as stated, are fraught with much future mischief; and it will require a nice hand to remove the baneful impression that must be created, either of our want of power, or of inclination, to repress this sanguinary disposition of the King and his followers. Repose on the sacredness of our pledges, must end, if the business is suffered to drop without further enquiry—for, in event of other disturbances, who again will trust to assurances of safe conduct even though afforded by British Officers? The effect of this, on the minds of various turbulent tribes, will only be, to rouse an irreconcilable hatred to the Government, and to banish every hope of protection from British interference. Look at the thing in which way we will, its aspect is revolting. In point of policy, it is as dangerous as tyrannical: in point of humanity, it can have no other consequence, than estranging that affection, the attainment of which should be the first of all objects in the desire of the Sovereign. Nothing but the strong hand of authority will, now, suffice, to crush rebellion: for every resisting party will feel that it fights with a halter round the neck: and desperation will but make resistance more determined. One effect indeed may be produced. Fear may, momentarily, keep down turbulence; but will it subdue the *spirit* ready to seize every occasion that seems likely to shake the stability of a tyrant's throne? Clemency, in the situation of a restored exile, is above all things what should most be observed—especially in the case of Soojah, *who is not self dependent*, not ignorant that, in us, he *has* the means of overcoming the refractory, and therefore can, without apprehension, manifest the brightest virtue of the kingly character. *He can afford to forgive.* The excuse for cruelty is, consequently less in him, than it would be in a monarch who only expected to retain his authority by examples of terror. For our sakes, as well as his own, we trust that a hint, not to be mistaken, from those warranted by their position to utter it, will be conveyed; that he may be taught this instance, if true, *must* be the *last*; and that violation of our national faith is so unbearable to British ideas, that the next contempt of a pledge, so granted as was that of Captain Anderson, *may send send the monarch on his travels again.* Affghanistan can never be quiet, or happy, if these things are permitted to pass unquestioned.

But our brother tells us that a British Officer was present, without preventing the butchery—and moreover, that Captain Anderson, himself, has been "censured for his humanity." In regard to the first, we can only say we hope it is not so, if he *had* the power to prevent. At present, the information, on this head, is too vague to admit of any judgment—yet, it is *possible* that an Officer might have found himself so situated, and still be unable to do more than make a remonstrance. That *any* officer, carrying a British Commission, would hesitate to remonstrate, we will only believe on undeniable proof—and as further intelligence will probably, lift the curtain higher, and give a better view of what has actually occurred, we eschew all condemnation touching this particular incidident. Our contemporary may well ask, if it is possible that Captain Anderson has been censured? Farewell to all our expectations,—in Afghanisthan,—of acquring esteem, or love, if it is once thoroughly understood that barbarity alone can make its way at Court. The word of a Briton will become a bye word—the honor of his pledge a nullity—the influence of an Ambassador a ridicule.—If conduct so atrocious can be perpetrated with impunity, against the good name of the British nation, and the sanctity of its positive assurances. We have proclaimed it to be one of our objects, to restore peace, good will, mutual confidence, and order, to Cabul and its dependencies. It was the *prestige* of *our* name that induced ready submission—it was the belief that *we* were the guarantee for mild and just measures, that dissuaded many a partizan from opposition: and shall we, now, be backward to prove our indignation at a treachery which fixes, indelibly, a stain upon the national character? Wrong, or right—the pledge was formally made—on the strength of it the Chiefs must have yielded—and trusting to *us* they have only found brutality and deceit. If this is true, the severest reprehension ought to be conveyed forthwith—a simple threat of leaving Shoojah to his fate would soon make him succumb to any terms—for with such conduct, his reign would not then last a month.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

A General Meeting was held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 8th July, 1840.

The Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan, President, in the Chair. Twenty four Members present.)

The Gentlemen proposed at the last Meeting were elected Members of the Society,—viz.

Messrs. J. C. Sutherland, R. G. D. Bo[illegible], and R. Loughnan, Drs. D. McLeod, and J. V. Thompson, and Lieutenant W. F. Nuthall.

The names of the following gentlemen were read as candidates for election:—

Daniel Ainslie, Esq.,—proposed by Mr. James Church seconded by Dr. Spry.

Alfred Oram, Esq. of Hanskallie Factory, Kisnaghur.—proposed by Dr. Wallich, seconded by Dr. Spry.

Captain Wm. Broadfoot, Shah Soojah's Service—proposed by Dr. Spry, seconded by Dr. Wallich.

Cowr Kaeekishen,—proposed by Dr. Spry, seconded by Major Douglas.

Baboo Rajhullub Seal,—proposed by Mr. Hodgkinson, seconded by Mr. Dearie.

H. Woollaston, Esq.,—proposed by Mr. Hodgkinson, seconded by Mr. Dearie.

[Several presentations were made to the Library and Museum of the Society.]

The motion of which notice was given at the last Meeting by Mr. Preston for the grant of the gold medal of the Society for the best sample of Flax of not less than ten tons in quantity, was, after an amendment had first been put to have the quantity reduced, carried, and the compilation of the details left to the Flax Committee.

The first Report submitted to the Meeting was that of the Special Committee appointed to decide on the merits of the several works that had been put in competition for the prizes of the Society. Two complete works had been received and one incomplete one. The Committee did not consider the two first works of the description which the Society contemplated when offering its prizes, the latter was deemed deserving of the support which was asked for it, but a letter having subsequently been received wherein the author expressed a wish to withdraw the document, the Society immediately acceded to the application.

Your Committee, in continuation of its report which will be found recorded in the Proceedings of the Society for the month of September last, desires to report, that in accordance with the wishes of the Society, it has caused an extensive distribution of the Circular, inviting information to be made not only throughout the Presidencies of Bengal and Agra, but to those also of Bombay and Madras, and that your Committee has now the pleasing duty of announcing the receipt of materials, in return to its call, of a most extensive and valuable kind: those from the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay, through whose powerful instrumentality the Botanical Officers under his Government have contributed, especially so.

Your Committee would now beg to state, that in its opinion, these valuable papers should be made over to the Government of India as a contribution from the Society to be disposed of as may seem fit,—remarking at the same time, that as the Hon'ble Court, in a subsequent despatch, a copy of which the Society has also been favored with, from the Supreme Government, expresses a desire that steps should be taken in this country for giving publicity to all useful information at the expense of the State,* that these papers should be recommended to the careful consideration of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, as being worthy of being digested and arranged for the Press, a task however, which, your Committee would remark, will require some considerable labour.

Your Committee having been formed at the spontaneous instigation of the Society and not from any expressed wish for assistance made by the Government who transferred the Despatch to the Society,—it can only venture to suggest the mode of procedure as the one best calculated for giving efficiency to the objects wich the Society has in view when desiring to co-operate with the Government in carrying out the work of improvement: for the committee does not consider it right to recommend that the expense of preparation and publication should be paid out of the Funds of the Society.

The papers referred to consist of fourteen communications comprised under three forms of classification, viz.

1st.—Food comprising esculent grains of all kinds, medicinal plants, fruits and roots.

2d.—Fodder and food for Cattle and Domestic Animals, comprising grasses, seeds, fruits, roots, and leaves, also ornamental shrubs and flowers.

3d.—Manufacturing and commercial articles, such as oils, gums, dye-woods, and barks and other vegetable staples of commerce.

The amount, in manuscript, of this information extends to 148 pages, but when digested and brought into proper form would probably not exceed one hundred, if so much.

N. WALLICH, M. D., V. P.
G. W. JOHNSON.
JOHN COWIE.
ROBERT WATSON.
C. K. ROBISON, V. P.
HY. PIDDINGTON.
D. W. H. SPEED.
RAM COMUL SEN.

The Hon'ble the President in allusion to the Report which had just been read thought the subject deserving of the attention of the Government, and he coincided in opinion with what the Committee stated that valuable as the papers seemed to be, the Society could not well be expected to pay the expense of publication out of its own Funds, setting aside the consideration of the time and trouble which the arrangement and superintendence of the MSS. for the press would entail and which could not be expected should be exacted as an act

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* EXTRACT.—"We propose from time to time, to print and publish such information as may come before us, calculated either to extend the knowledge of the productions of India, to increase their amount, improve their quality, or give a stimulus to the demand for them; and we desire that you will cause similar measures to be taken for effecting the same objects throughout India.—Despatch to Governor General in Council dated 24th July 1839.

of gratuitous labor. In transmitting the Report to Government, which he should propose should be done along with the several communications alluded to, in order that the Government might see the real nature of the documents, he would suggest that if the Government were willing to incur the expense of preparation and publication of these practical papers that the Society would be the best Superintendent for the work, especially as other papers from time to time, might be deemed deserving of publication in fulfilment of the intentions of the Home Government. He therefore begged to move the following resolution:

"That the Report of the Committee now read be confirmed, that a copy of the same with the documents to which it referred be transmitted to the Secretary to Government in the General Department by the Secretary of the Society recommending the same to the favorable consideration of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, and a suggestion, if the Government should think it desirable, that they should be printed, and that sanction be given to the Society to incur the expense which may be required for the compilation of the papers for the Press and the printing of the same."

This motion was seconded by Dr. Wallich and carried unanimously.

The Report of the Sugar Committee on a sample of Sugar submitted by Mr. Riley at Amherst was next read. The Committee pronounce the Sugar to be "a good strong Muscovado Sugar, rather burnt in the boiling, but very well adapted for the refiners. It resembles Manilla Sugar; and if admitted at the same rate of duty it would fetch in the London Market within about 12 shillings of good Benares"—but as the requisite quantity has not been furnished the Committee felt compelled to withhold their recommendation of the grant of the Medal.

The Report of the Cotton Committee on samples of Cotton grown at the Secundar Garden from Egyptian, Malta, Seychelles and Nankeen seed. Also two specimens of Arracan Cotton and one of acclimated Bourbon from Goruckpore. Of the four specimens sent from the Secundra Garden, the Seychelles was pronounced the best. The Committee considers it soft, of good color, and staple of fair strength—a useful Cotton which would meet with an extensive consumption in England. The Egyptian is also considered of a good healthy colour retaining every appearance of Egyptian Cotton, but would be of much less value in the Liverpool Market than "good to fair Egyptian" on account of the irregularity of the length of staple which latter drawback will ever exist in the opinion of the Committee till the proper mode of gathering the Cotton has been introduced. If full grown ripe pods are collected in the same parcel with others, but half matured, along with sticks and green and dried leaves, discolaration as well as irregularity must be expected. The samples of Malta and Nankeen Cotton are considered worthless.

The Committee dwell on the importance, on all occasions of correspondents sending samples of cotton from foreign seed to the Society, at the same time forwarding along with them specimens of the indigenous Cotton of the place in order that an idea may be formed of their respective worth.

The Arracan Cotton is considered very inferior and would not meet with any demand for English consumption, and the Bourbon in comparison to the same kind which has been acclimatized in Tinnevelly and Guzerat is also very inferior.

On the reading of the report being concluded the propriety of the *quantity* of Cotton under cultivation in each case was alluded to as being very necessary to be stated by correspondents, and a question was asked when the promised American workmen which the Court of Directors stated some months ago, would be sent out—might be expected.

The Secretary stated that no information was before the Society as to when the Court of Directors intended to fulfil their promise.

A communication from Dr. Wallich, Secretary to the Tea Committee was next read intimating that he has been authorised to announce that during the next cold season small supplies of Assam Tea plants and seeds will be furnished to the public on application being made to him without delay accompanied by an explanation shewing that the locality of the intended cultivation offers a fair chance of success. The expenses of transmission to be borne by applicants.

The Secretary next submitted some loose sheets on the Corn and Pasture Grases of India, which he had been generously favored by Professor Royle who is desirous of drawing "the attention of Members particularly to the importance of Corn and Pasture Grasses." The subject has been treated by him in the forthcoming tenth number of his "Illustrations of the Himalya Botany" and the sheets now placed at the disposal of the Society from that portion of it which embraces the subject of grasses.*

An interesting communication was next read from Mr. Pratt on the result of experiments made by him some years ago (about 1830) while an Indigo Planter in Purneah, with some paddy which had been sent out to himself and Mr. Hurry from the United States. Having retained a few seers for himself the residue was distributed to Planters, Zemindars, Mostajahs and others in various parts of the district of Purneah.

The result of the first trial (though made under disadvantages) was very satisfactory having obtained from two cottahs (small measure) B. maunds 2-10 seers or at the rate of twenty-five maunds per biggah. The next attempt made by Mr. Pratt was upon a large scale in a remote part of the district (Soojapore Zemindarry) which is almost exclusively confined to the cultivation of paddy, and although the want of rain was greatly felt at a particular period of the season twenty begahs produced an average of *twenty-two* maunds of paddy per begah which quantity far exceeded anything the Ryots had ever been accustomed to witness from their ordinary crops. Having pointed out to the Zemindars the advantages and importance of introducing this unusually productive and superior grain upon an extensive scale among their Ryots, Mr. Pratt left about 400 maunds for that purpose and now that four years have elapsed since Mr. Pratt left, he understands that "the Beluttee Dahn (so called by them) is cultivated to a very considerable extent."

* This very valuable monograph will have a place in the monthly pamphlet of proceedings.—H. H. S.

Being fully aware of its superior value as an article of commerce in Great Britain, Mr. Pratt (made several attempts to husk and clean it so as to retain its proper color with the grain entire) but with the means then and at present available in the mofussil) the ordinary Dhenkee) the proportion of whole grain seldom exceeded one-third, (the remainders broken), thereby rendering it unfit for the Calcutta market.

With efficient Machinery, under proper management, Mr. Pratt sees no reason why it should not equal the fine large grained Carolina Rice (which in the European markets generally) command a much higher price than any of the best descriptions hitherto imported from Bengal!—but under any circumstances it is well worth the attention of Zemindars and Landholders from its very productive properties alone.

As the Seed presented by Mr. Hodgkinson at the last Meeting has ere this probably been distributed among the Society, and the season arrived for *transplanting* it, Mr. Pratt will have much pleasure in giving the fullest information (regarding soil, &c.) to those who may be desirous.

A letter from Mr. Earl from Port Essington to Dr. Spry on the new settlement of Port Essington, and giving cover to a circular of "Hints" drawn up for the use of travellers invisiting the islands of the Eastern Archipelago by Dr. Thompson, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals at Sydney was next read. Mr. Earl who accompanied Sir G. Bremer in the *Alligator* to Port Essington, describes the little settlement as not yet open for colonization, but for some months orders to that effect have been expected from home. The climate has proved admirable. Although within the tropics, there has been neither sickness nor death among the Garrison, who are as healthy as when they left England, indeed the climate, though warmer, is equal to that of New South Wales. The soil is also better than that of any part of Australia, that Mr. Earl has yet visited. There is not a spot on the whole Cobourg Peninsula, that is not capable of cultivation, while at the same time it is easily cleared. The gardens are luxuriant in the extreme.

A highly interesting note on the subject of a recent tour of the Commissioner in the Saugor and Nurbudda Territories, among the Goard tribes who reside in the District of Ruttunpoore from Dr. Spilsbury was next submitted.

Dr. Spilsbury dates his letter 20 miles from the hill of Omurkuntuck, and forwards some valuable statistical returns relative to Ramghur, the country of which he says is lorded over by a Rajah who has about 1400 villages under him. Some of the country consists of extensive tracts without free of trees, but seemingly of excellent soil with abundance of water and so plentiful with fresh grass that thousands of cattle come up from the south to graze in the hot dry months of the year. The mountains are all trap and laterite. The population which is lamentably thin, consists almost entirely of Goards, which are described by Dr. Spilsbury as being in the very lowest scale of civilization. Towards Omurkuntuck it rains every three or four days, a circumstance difficult of explanation as Dr. Spilsbury remarks, although the Matadeo Hills which are 1500 feet higher, and as richly clothed with vegetation yet it does not rain so there. In the one case the hill is all sandstone and trap while in the other it is all capped with laterite, and Dr. Spilsbury asks whether this difference in the Geological features is sufficient to account for the difference.

For all the above presents and communications the thanks of the Society were accorded.

HENRY H. SPRY, M. D., *Secretary*.

ASIATIC SOCIETY'S MEETING.

The usual Monthly Meeting of the Members of this Society was held last evening at their apartments, [was] numerously attended—the Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan, President in the chair.

Sir Edward Ryan.—Gentlemen, I am anxious, before proceeding to the general business of the Society, to call to the recollection of Members an event which we must all deplore—the very allusion to which indeed will show us the great loss the Society has sustained in the death of its Secretary—the late James Prinsep. It is known to all connected with this Society that for six (and I might say eight) years Mr. Prinsep filled the office of Secretary, in which situation he was indefatigable in his efforts to raise the institution—he carried on large correspondences with Asia and Europe—in the conduct of the Journal of the Society, in natural science, geology, &c. he took a prominent part with equal skill and ability—also in researches into the antiquities of India and in the new and important task of connecting the history of the East with that of the West. I am not going to attempt to pass an eulogium on the excellencies of the man, for that can and no doubt will be done by others more competent than myself for the duty, but it would be acting unworthily on my part as the President of this Society, if I did not say something on this subject. I am going to conclude with a resolution which will express, in better words than I have done, the regard we have for the memory of so worthy a Member of our Society. As to what he was in his public and domestic life will better be mentioned on a future occasion. Sir Edward Ryan begged to propose—

'The Asiatic Society is desirous of expressing its sense of the great loss it has sustained by the death of its Secretary Mr. James Prinsep.

'For a period of six years, in the midst of laborious public duties, he devoted himself to the pursuits of the Society with unexampled assiduity and zeal. He carried on an extensive correspondence in Asia and in Europe. He edited the Journal of the Asiatic Society—a work containing the most valuable records of all that had been effected in Natural History—in Chemistry—in Geography—in Geology—in Statistics—and in the Language and Literature of the East—amongst these his own contributions from the most conspicuous part, and have been the means of raising the journal to that high degree of celebrity which it has attained not only in this country but in Europe and all parts of the world.

'His later labours in deciphering the Pali inscriptions of Asoca and in tracing through the Bactrian coins the link between the histories of the East and West have placed him in the foremost rank of those whose brilliant discoveries have enlightened and adorned the obscure path of antiquarian research.

'To have a perpetual memorial of such a man among us—the Society solicits the aid of its members to place his bust by the side of those distinguished men who have preceded him.

The Hon'ble W. W. Bird begged to second that resolution. It would be presumptuous in me to expatiate upon the labours of the late Mr. Prinsep, that is for the Society, for other members are far better able than myself to do the subject credit. But all, I will venture to express, will agree with me when I say that as to those labours with the numerous other avocations in which he was engaged he sacrificed his life—it would be impossible for this Society to do sufficient honor to the memory of such a man.

Dr. Jno. Grant.—If the last honored speaker deemed it presumptuous on his part to expatiate upon the labours and merits of the late Mr. Jas. Prinsep, how much greater presumption would it be in me to do so at any length. Nevertheless on so peculiar and solemn an occasion. I cannot reconcile it to my feelings to allow the resolution to pass in silence without testifying, however imperfectly, to the worth of our departed friend. As a man of science and unwearying zeal, he could not be surpassed. Whatever he undertook he never gave up until he had either mastered the subject—or satisfied himself that it was impracticable. Truth in him found an active, energetic and clear-minded advocate. Our excellent President has alluded to his labours in various walks of Science in this country. He was a valuable Member of the Society before he became its Secretary—and a frequent contributor to its publications and collections. It was said of Cuvier that from a fossil fragment he could reconstruct individual specimens of animals no longer existing. So with Jas. Prinsep, it might be said that from a letter on a coin he could trace a dynasty of ancient kings. The resolution before us was worthy of the Society, and of him, whose memory it was anxious to honour. But it was not solely, as a philosopher and cultivator of Science that we have cause to regret the heavy loss the Society has sustained—we have also to bewail him as a friend and member of the community. How valuable were his qualities!—how sweet his disposition, which the warmth of discussion never ruffled, nor the acerbity of opposition soured! I cannot trust myself to say more—I feel quite unprepared to do so. I have merely risen to cast my humble sprig of rosemary upon the grave of our departed friend. Has not knowledge also her triumphs as well as war? Died he not a heroic death in the breach of Science—a martyr to his devotion in a glorious cause! To cite an often quoted but apposite sentiment—

'He was a man, take him for all in all,
We never shall look upon his like again.'

Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy.—It has been said out of the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh, but with me on the present occasion the reverse is but too true, my heart is too full to allow the expression of all I feel. As a physician I knew well before his departure for England, what would be the result of Mr. Prinsep's illness, and in order that the Society might secure some testimonial of so inestimable a man. I wrote to Professor Wilson and begged of him to take steps for obtaining a bust for us. Chantry has seen Mr. Prinsep two or three times and I have reason to think that the ardent wishes of this Society have already been in a great measure anticipated. I would beg to add to the Resolution which has been moved that at the Meeting, which is to be held at the Town Hall, our office bearers be requested to attend as a deputation from our body to accord with the homage which will be expressed on that occasion to Mr. Prinsep's memory. This method has been adopted, on such occasions, by the Academie Royale of France, and by the Academy of Berlin, &c., and with such precedents as these we cannot go far wrong in following their example.

Dr. Grant seconded Dr. O'Shaughnessy.

Sir Edward Ryan.—Gentlemen, I proposed the resolution with an expectation that it would be the only one that would engage our attention this evening, and that in respect to the departed and the solemnity of the event, this Meeting should be adjourned till a future day. With reference to what has been said regarding the expectation of our being able to obtain a bust, I am afraid from accounts that have been received in India, that we have not been yet successful—Chantry did visit Mr. Prinsep but from several causes was unable to obtain a faithful likeness. The best way now, in my opinion, to gain what we desire would be to send a copy of the picture which is in the possession of Mr. Charles Prinsep, from which with a little additional aid, I doubt not we shall be able to obtain what we require.* This call for a testimonial has been made upon particular Members, not upon the Society in general, for I think it is not a subject for the Society to take into consideration—and I beg to propose, that such Members as have veneration and regard for the late Mr. Prinsep, should now subscribe for the testimonial. I entirely concur with Dr. O'Shaughnessy in thinking that a deputation from our body should attend the Public Meeting as friends at the Town Hall.

The meeting was then declared adjourned to this day week, when the regular business of the Society will be gone through.

Several Members, before leaving the hall, put down their names as Subscribers to the proposed Testimonial; we doubt not, much more than is needed, will speedily be subscribed to so worthy an object.—*Calcutta Courier, July 9.*

* Could not the original be sent? We never knew a copy yet, especially if done by an inferior artist, that came up to the original.—Ed. Cal. Cour.

HIM ALAYAN FLORA.

We are happy to observe that the 11th number of Professor Royle's *Himalayan Flora* is at length published, completing that truly important work. This last part contains no less than 200 pages of letter press, and abounds in interesting matter. The last Overland has likewise brought the intelligence that the Professor has another work in hand on Indian Products, that it is nearly ready, and will fully sustain the reputation of that most learned and useful naturalist.—*Courier July 8.*

CALC UTTA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

At the Special Meeting of the Members of the Calcutta Public Library held on Saturday last, Colonel W. Dunlop was elected a Curator in the room of W. Carr, Esq. gone to Europe. It was reported at the Meeting, that sixteen new Subscribers had joined the Institution, and Messrs. W. P Grant and T. Dickens had contributed 200 and 300 Rs. respectively to the Vested Fund, which we hear it is the wish of the Curators to have increased to 10,000 Rs., and to appropriate the same to the intended new building. We heartily recommend every one interested in the prosperity of the Public Library, to come forward and to subscribe to the fund which will no doubt be the means of placing the Institution on a permanent footing—we are glad to observe that great care is always taken to purchase the newest and most interesting works as they come out, to satisfy the varied tastes of the increasing number of frequenters of the Library—If the public continue to support the Library as they have hitherto done (and why should they not?) the institution will gradually become one of the most valuable at the Presidency. We have only to add, that nothing will delight us so much as to see the two useful and instructive institutions, the Library and the Agri-Horticultural Society, worthily located under one roof.—*Ibid.*

THE TAXING OFFICER AND THE ATTORNY.

The Taxing Office Rule which compels every Attorney's Bill to be taken before the Taxing Officer is every day shewn to be so obnoxious and ridiculous by the disputes made public between that officer and the gentlemen whose accounts are brought before him, that some remedy is imperatively demanded.

The palpable absurdity of the present system as at present administered, is so manifest that it is impossible it can be allowed to continue. In repeated instances the fees of the officer amount to far more than the charges he disallows; and in others, where his decisions are disputed by the Attorney, though the latter succeeds, yet the time he has spent in establishing the correctness of his charges is entitled to a higher amount of remuneration than the charges he establishes amount to. This is a defect in the system so objectionable, so unjust, and so absurd, that to retain it would be to render our justicial system ridiculous, and to justify the severe remark of Dr. Parr, that Lawyers spoil their wares in their mode of vending them. "There are," said this unmitigated castigator and libeller, writing to his friend Sir S. Romily, "there are certain raw materials called good sense; there is a certain art in working it up called honesty; and here you are no dealers." The charge may be bowed down to here, if the Taxing Office is not reformed.

We were ready to believe, when the dispute first arose between M. Vaughan and the profession, that he might be acting, though justly takenly, from an over-anxiety to perform to the duties of his office. We do not meanious say now that he is not; but really the objectene he takes are so friovolous; and his conduct often appears so vexatious, that we can excuse those who do not think of him so charitably. One thing is certain, his conduct is acting as a great check to the progress of business of the Supreme Court: and if he advances much further along the path he is pursuing, it may become a subject of more serious enquiry. It would at all events, be a wholesome regulation, if he was made to pay at once the costs of every successful opposition to his disallowance of charges.—*Ibid.*

THE COPPER CURRENCY.

On the 18th of October, 1831, Government published a Regulation for legalizing the circulation of Single Pie Pieces; in the Preamble to which it was stated, "that great public convenience was expected from the circulation of Copper Coins of various denominations, in addition to the Copper Currency then in use." It was, therefore, enacted, that a *One Pie* Piece, equal to the *twelfth* of an Anna, should be coined and circulated throughout the Provinces under the Bengal Presidency. This description of coin, however, did not take in the country, and it has now almost entirely disappeared. The reason was, that it did not correspond with the system of pecuniary transactions and of accounts which prevails in the country. The division of a Pice into *three* parts is entirely of English origin, and has never been adopted by the Natives. Fractions of a Pice have, from time immemorial, been represented by cowries or shells, of which the value is fluctuating, but the nominal standard is fixed in the following proportion: Eighty cowries are equal to one anna; twenty cowries, equal to one pice; and five cowries, equal to the fourth of a pice. Cowries are also reckoned by gundas; four cowries being equal to one gunda; and five gundas going to a pice. The great majority of dealings in the country belong to the poor; and their transactions are in most instances below the value of a pice. The *one-third* of a pice, therefore, was altogether an anomalous and useless coin to them, being more than five cowries, and less than ten. As it was impossible, therefore, to enter the third of a pie in Native account books, in which the fractional parts of a pice are entered, not in *thirds*, but in *quarters*; as 5, 10, 15, 20 cowries, this coin became completely useless, and has dropped out of circulation. The want of a fractional coin was not felt so severely while cowries were abundant; but the supply of that article has latterly diminished to an alarming extent; and the price has risen nearly *fifty* per cent. This has inflicted severe inconvenience on the poor in their contracted, but still to them, important dealings, are assured by all Natives with whom conversed, as well as by Europeans acquainted with the economy tions, that Government greater boon on the equal in value of a pice; This would degree Govern value o appreci we prop some li account balance country the publi ty, by ad *sixteen*, i of thus European small recon *India, July*

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PLANTING TREES IN THE UPPER PROVINCES.

This subject is likely soon to force itself on the consideration both of the community and of Government; and we would beg to call the earliest attention of our friends in the West to it. It is a fact which none will question, that the demand for firewood has come gradually to exceed the provision which is made for keeping up the supply. Trees are not planted in the proportion in which they are cut down; and the result is already visible, in the enhanced value of fuel, which is now three times the price at which it stood some time back. Various circumstances are also conducing to an increase in the consumption of wood. The equalization of the Sugar Duties, and the difficulty of obtaining labour in the West Indies, have united to give an extraordinary impulse to the growth and export of our Sugars. The quantity likely to be exported during the present year, will, probably, exceed that of any former year since Europeans were connected with the country. The increasing manufacture of Sugar in the Benares, Mirzapore, Azimghur, and neighbouring districts, leads to a vast increase in the consumption of fuel; and unless timely measures are adopted for renewing the source of supply, these Sugar Works must, at no distant period, be brought to a stand still. It is a subject which, we are happy to hear, has already attracted the notice of those Europeans in the West who take an interest in the improvement of the country. We have just received a printed Tract, issued from Mirzapore in the Native language, calling the attention of the Native Zemindars, & others, to the importance of the subject; & we learn that some gentlemen who enjoy official influence with the Natives, have been endeavouring to persuade them of the necessity of planting a fresh Tree for every one that is cut down. The question is indeed, one of equal importance to the convenience of the Native community, and the interests of the European manufacturer. It may even be doubted whether the suggestion we have made, does not come almost too late; and whether the increasing demand for the article will not exhaust the stock more rapidly than it can be renewed by any exertions, however great; for while the rearing of a plantation is a work of years, the felling and consumption of it may be accomplished in a day. Should it be found that the process of exhaustion overtakes that of renewal, nothing will be able to save that part of the country from the severest distress, but the extensive application of coal to the purpose of manufacture, and the discovery of rich and available mines of that article.—*Friend of India, July* 16.

BANEE HURROSOONDERY DOSSE AND ANOTHER *v.* COWAR KISSENAUTH ROY AND J. C. C. SUTHERLAND.

This cause came on for hearing upon the pleadings.

Mr. Prinsep, *Mr. Clarke* and *Mr. Leith* appeared for the complainants.

The *Advocate-General* and *Mr. Morton* for the defendants.

After the case had been opened at considerable length,

The Court said, that they did not see what decree could be made in this suit, except a mere reference for maintenance, until the cross-cause came on for hearing.

After considerable discussion it was proposed by the *Advocate General* on behalf of the defendants:—

That the cause should stand over until the cross-cause came on: That it should be refered to the Master to enquire and report what part of the jewels, monies, &c. in Court, were the *Streedhum* of the complainant's or of any of the female members of the family, and that such as should be found to be their property should be delivered over to them: That 600 rupees monthly should be paid to the mother, 400 to the grandmother, and 120 to the sister, of Cowar Kissenauth Roy: That the residue of the property in Court should be paid over to the Cowar. This order to be by consent, without prejudice to the result of the ultimate account, or to the future rights of the parties.

This proposal was accepted.

[The property in Court amounts to about eleven or twelve lakhs of rupees, of which the complainants claim as *Streedhun* about the value of 60,000 This arrangement will probably lead to an amicable termination of these suits.]

Order accordingly.—*Hurkaru, July* 11.

The decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of *Aushootosh Day* v. *Moheshchunder Dutt* of which a report appeared in our Thursday's number, is of importance to parties purchasing or taking mortgages from Hindoo executors or managers of Hindoo families. The Court held it to be clear that the purchaser or mortgagee was not bound to look to the application of the money, and that (unless collusion could be established) the other members of the family, even infant parties, must look for their remedy to the executor or manager alone. This is no doubt a right decision. The case of Hindoo executors stands, therefore, upon the same footing as that of executors and administrators under Fergusson's Act, the Court having recently held that a bonâ fide purchaser was never bound to see that the money was applied in payment of debts of testator, or even to inquire whether there were debts at all.—*Ibid.*

THEFT AT PITTAR AND CO.'s—Pittar and Co. have lately been robbed by one of their workman, of a considerable portion to the extent of two hundred and eight. It appears that a large quantity to the extent of more than two thousand was given to this workman, [illegible] taking other articles, [illegible] been missing. [illegible] the magistrate [illegible] m the [illegible] y has [illegible] vn, to [illegible] ; the [illegible] urgla- [illegible] town [illegible] n Ma- [illegible] re the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]